

WILL BE NO ACTION AT THIS SESSION

General Treaty of Arbitration Virtually Dead.

HOT DEBATE YESTERDAY

SEVEN AND A HALF HOURS IN SECRET SESSION.

Stewart Among Those Who Strongly Urged Postponement, and He Was Followed by Teller in the Same Vein—Daniel, of Virginia, Makes One of Those Fiery and Impassioned Speeches For Which He Is Noted—Objects to America Bowing to Britain.

Washington, Feb. 19.—When the senate adjourned at 8 o'clock tonight, after a secret session of seven and a half hours, it was the most anxious friends of the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain that a vote could not be secured at this session. The fact that a motion to postpone until March 5 had been defeated by a vote of 24 to 20, afforded no satisfaction. On the contrary, it emphasized the fact that those fighting the treaty intended they should be affirmative action of no kind.

The debate proceeded in regular order until 6 o'clock, when senators, tired of the discussion and weary in body, left the chamber and proceeded to their homes. For two hours longer there was a dreary succession of yea and nay calls and calls of the senate for the purpose of securing a quorum, which was no sooner found to be present than it would disappear.

Filibustering was indulged in in the old-time vigor, and when after two hours of this sort, the call of the senate failed to establish the presence of a quorum, a motion to adjourn prevailed and the treaty was left hanging in the air.

At the close of yesterday's session, Mr. Sherman gave notice that he should today ask the senate to sit it out. The contest began with the senator from New York, who, with considerable energy on the part of the friends of the treaty, but they soon wearied in their struggle with the inevitable. Messrs. Lodge and Fry spoke first, but with a great deal of spirit, urging that the vote be taken this afternoon. Mr. Lodge said there could be no doubt but that every senator had made up his mind how he would vote, and any further delay would be but a waste of time, and an exhibition of a desire to prevent action of any sort.

The speech of Senator Lodge was an effort to "shell the bushes," and it was successful in driving into the open the enemies of the treaty. He was at once confronted with a rebuff from Senator Teller and Senator Stewart to the effect that no vote could be had. Mr. Teller then took the floor and spoke for an hour against the treaty and against present action.

The Proceedings.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Immediately upon the closing of the doors of the senate, the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain was taken up for consideration, and Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, made another speech urging that action be postponed until the senate convened on March 5th next. He called attention to the press of business on the senate, and dwelt especially upon the need for the passage of some form of bankruptcy act.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, again announced postponement, believing that the best interests of the country demanded immediate action.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, who, as stated yesterday, was inclined to think postponement would be the proper course, came out this morning in a short but spirited speech advocating action by the senate.

Senator Stewart of Nevada strongly urged postponement and was followed by Senator Teller of Colorado in the same vein.

Mr. Teller, as a member of the committee on appropriations, told his colleagues that the senate would have all it could do to pass remaining appropriation bills between now and March 4th.

The demand for an immediate vote was made almost as soon as the doors were closed, and Mr. Lodge and Mr. Frye, each of whom spoke for five minutes.

Mr. Teller promptly retorted that no vote on the treaty itself could be had until the debate on the appropriations bill was completed, and he stated that it is the intention of the opponents to wear out the senate until sheer desperation it is willing to vote to postpone.

The merits of the treaty can be discussed in full on the motion to postpone, and this was done. In the course of the argument, Mr. Teller said that he was not prepared to say that he should not vote for the arbitration treaty. He favored the principle of arbitration, but the treaty had been badly drawn, and he believed there should be ample time for its consideration. The more the treaty was discussed, the more prominent became the objections, and he had made it to the senate. Mr. Teller said, ought not to be called upon to vote upon so important a question at this late day in the session. The state department had been four years in framing a treaty which he believed to be now perfect, but which the majority of the senate knew did not protect the interest of the American people.

The Homer Dramatic company play a one-week engagement at the Opera House beginning Monday night. The company is composed of W. F. McMillan of the Burlington are Provo visitors.

An excellent program is being prepared by the Washington Academy for Washington's birthday.

Sundry Civil Bill Amendments. Washington, Feb. 19.—Additional amendments to the sundry civil bill, aggregating nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, were today reported to the senate by various committees. Among them were the following:

Appropriating \$150,000 for dredging a canal through Mars Island strait, California, to enable naval vessels to reach the Hawaiian Islands.

Appropriating \$125,000 for a coast survey vessel for Alaska waters.

Amendments were also offered as follows:

By Senator Lodge, appropriating \$200,000 to take soundings between the Hawaiian Islands and Japan to determine the most practical route for a telegraph cable.

By Senator Chandler, directing the president to examine and revise, modify or amend the civil service rules, in accordance with the conditions of their good American and true purpose and to promulgate such revised rules, as to be classified service within two months after the passage of this act.

Mr. Daniel then proceeded to show that the lessons of the revolution ought not to be forgotten, and that the people of the United States should be wary of any overtures made to them by their traditional enemy, Great Britain, speaking though they do, the same tongue. Of all the powers, England was the one whom the United States should refuse to blindly follow. It would be a sorry day for this nation if its hands were tied by an agreement that gave Great Britain all she asked, and compelled us to keep quiet in the face of the policy that that nation will continue to follow, regardless of any solemn pledge she may give.

During the course of an analytical criticism of the provisions of the treaty, Mr. Daniel said the members of the supreme court ought not to be designated as members of the arbitration tribunal. He favored the insertion by an amendment that left the membership of that court to the president and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Mr. Hoar suggested that the members of the supreme court had already been confirmed by the senate and each member of that body was known to the senate.

"That may be true," replied Mr. Daniel. "We know the present members of that court, and we know them all to be good men, but the question is for the future. We do not know who may be the members of this tribunal in the future. All our presidents have been good men and have appointed good men, but we do not know that all our coming presidents will be good men, or that they will be actuated by the same motives that have actuated those who have gone before."

The third and last set speech of the day was made by Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, who urged the ratification of the treaty. He said that the treaty was a good one, and that it would be a great benefit to the nation. He said that he would vote for it, and that he hoped that all the other senators would do the same.

Another effort was then made to secure a quorum, but this was not successful, and the senate adjourned.

Mr. Sherman pleaded in vain for an agreement for a day and hour upon which the vote might be taken. Every suggestion of his was objected to, and one roll call succeeded another until finally it was impossible to secure a quorum. A motion was then made and carried, instructing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absent senators and bring them back to the senate.

While the sergeant-at-arms was preparing his warrant, the friends of the treaty held a consultation which resulted in a motion to adjourn by Mr. Callahan. The debate ended without any notice on the part of Mr. Sherman that he would again call up the treaty, the senate at 8 o'clock adjourned.

TEXAS PRESENTATION.

Speech Made by Governor Culberson and Response by Capt. Glass.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 19.—Swarms of visitors to the battleship crowded the streets today. The governor, his staff and members of the legislature were gathered with a majority of the railroad officials and prominent men of Texas.

At about 10:30 the parade reformed and the battleship arrived at the Tremont street wharf and were met by 11 companies of militia, confederate veterans and war veterans. Daughters of the Republic and Daughters of the Confederacy in carriages and on foot, lined the streets to the Tremont hotel, where Captain Glass and the officers were introduced to the governor and his staff.

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AT THE GARDEN CITY.

Plans of the Big Power Dam Company—News Notes.

Provo, Feb. 19.—L. L. Nunn, manager of the Garden City Power Dam company, left for the east this evening and will probably go as far as New York City. He was here in company with P. N. Nunn, chief engineer; J. B. Bailey, superintendent, and O. S. Shurtz, of New York, engineer. Mr. Nunn said there has already been spent about \$50,000 in the enterprise in Provo canyon and they expect to push their work to the completion of the dam.

A suit pending against them which was instituted by the Rio Grande Western Railway company to enjoin them from further interfering with their right to the Kelly dam, was stated that this he anticipated would be settled without much difficulty.

Their work on the plant will begin in about ten days and continued until completed. They will furnish power for all surrounding mining districts and also provide electric light.

Mr. Nunn stated that within a few days he would be prepared to give a detailed description of the plant, together with the capacity and costs, but gave out as an assurance that the dam would be no more delay in the work.

Harry Emery was about the streets today shaking hands with numerous citizens, and the Kato Putnam company, of which he is manager, play at the Opera House tonight.

A favorable report will be given by the city council committee on the petition of the Rio Grande Western Railway and it is now almost certain that the council will grant the same, they having almost unanimously expressed their views as being in favor of the petition.

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SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Biennial Conference Now Being Held in Lincoln, Neb.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 19.—For the first time in the history of the denomination, the Seventh-Day Adventists are holding their biennial conference in the middle west, it being convened at College View, where is located one college, near this city. These conventions are held every two years, and are made up of representatives not only from every state in the Union, but from nearly every foreign country of the globe. Sitting upon the platform are the delegates from Australia, South Africa, South America, Mexico and the islands of the sea.

For several days past those who are present have been attending an institute in which instruction is given on Bible themes, best methods of labor, and plans of work, but the conference gathering proper held its first session today. It was opened by Elder O. A. Olsen, president of the general conference, following a short prayer and social service.

Following this came numerous reports from the various representatives. Elder White brought greeting from Australia. Elder Thompson spoke of the cause in Cape Colony and India. Charles C. Carter presided and interesting addresses were delivered by Professor A. B. Hart, who represented Professor Elliott of Harvard; Edward W. Miller of Michigan; U. S. S. Rev. Joseph Twitcheell, Wharton Pepper and Signory Butler.

At Walker's.

Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, ladies' winter jackets were \$10, for \$15.50.

WILSON'S SUCCESSOR

He Will Be James A. Gary, of Baltimore, Md.

UNLESS THERE IS A HITCH

REWARD FOR MANY YEARS OF ACTIVE POLITICAL WORK.

Gary Owns Valuable Cotton Duck Mills, Is Interested in Several Big Corporations, and Is Now President of a Gas Company and Vice President of the Citizens' National Bank—A Corporation Man Through and Through.

Canton, O., Feb. 19.—Two important pieces of political news were developed here today. One is that James A. Gary of Baltimore has been offered and has accepted a position in Major McKinley's cabinet. The other is that J. J. McCook of New York, who is being favorably considered by Major McKinley in connection with a cabinet position, has not been offered a portfolio, nor has Mr. McCook been definitely determined upon for a cabinet position.

Mr. Gary has been an active Republican worker in Maryland for more than 15 years, and for a long period was the member of the Republican national committee from this state. Major McKinley has known him for 15 years, and has long deemed him one of the foremost business men of the south.

Major McKinley is improving rapidly in health, but adheres strictly to his resolution to see no visitors save those bringing the good news of his recovery. He has received this week was Mr. Gary.

Who Mr. Gary Is. Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19.—James Albert Gary, selected as a cabinet member in McKinley's cabinet, is a widely known man of Baltimore and has been prominent in Republican politics since 1870, when he was nominated for congress in the Maryland district.

In 1878 the Republicans nominated him for governor. In those days the state was hopelessly Democratic, and Mr. Gary failed of election, although he made an able and successful campaign. He was a Maryland delegate to every national convention of his party since 1872, and from 1880 to 1896 represented his state upon the Republican national committee.

Mr. Gary was born in Unadilla, Conn., in 1833 of English descent. In business he has been highly successful, and owns valuable cotton duck mills, and is also largely interested in financial and other business corporations in Baltimore and vicinity. For several years he was president of the Merchants and Manufacturers association, and is now president of the Consolidated Gas company and vice president of the Citizens' National bank. He also holds directorships in several other organizations.

Gary Will Not Talk.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 19.—James A. Gary of Baltimore has declined an invitation of postmaster general in President-elect McKinley's cabinet. He said so himself at the Union station tonight, where he stopped on his way to Baltimore from his visit to Major McKinley in Canton on the invitation of the latter.

After listening to a speech which was tendered a cabinet place a reporter asked him: "What may say that you will accept?"

"No," he answered; "you would be sure of that in just about two days."

When asked if he would accept of President-elect McKinley's cabinet, he made up as reported. Mr. Gary answered that he could not talk on that or any other political subject.

"In a few days," said he, "everybody will know everything. Just now I dare not talk."

It was inferred, however, that all the cabinet positions had not yet found certain holders.

McCook Is Modest.

New York, Feb. 19.—Colonel J. H. McCook said today that all the news he has of his alleged selection for the attorney-generalship is contained in the press dispatches from Canton. He asserted that he had received no intimation direct or indirect that Major McKinley intends making him a member of his cabinet.

McCook said that he had never authorized any of his friends to use his name as that of a candidate for a portfolio.

The "Ray" in a Damage Suit.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Roentgen's ray figures prominently in the suit for damages which was commenced today in the circuit by John M. Mallett, a young boxer of local reputation. He seeks \$10,000 damages from Dr. O. L. Schmidt, who is the plaintiff's expert.

The operation of extracting a bullet located by the ray's aid, Mallett had been carrying the bullet in his breast for two years, and he claims that it has troubled him, his employer, a physician, has advised him to undergo the operation. He alleges that Schmidt kept his body exposed 25 minutes to the rays; that he suffered from the rays, and that he was not extracted, and a sore on his breast made a hole two inches in diameter, which will probably never heal entirely.

On the appearance of an opposing champion in the arena, the first turns to flee, chased by the second, and endeavoring to reach his own side before being caught. The champion, Schmidt, succeeded in escaping, both turn again, and the positions of fugitive and pursuer are reversed, but it always ends in the champion being caught.

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still at Charleston. The Amphitrite, Terror, Vesuvius, Dolphin and Fern are in the harbor and the New York, Indiana, Massachusetts and Volcano are just outside. Most of the ships will sail Sunday or Monday. The city is overflowing with visitors.

Elections at San Juan.

New York, Feb. 19.—A special cable to the Herald from San Juan, Porto Rico, says: The municipal elections provided for by the constitution recently granted to Porto Rico by Spain were held yesterday and resulted in a sweeping triumph for the conservatives at all points. The liberal party did not go to the polls as a general rule, hence the decided triumph for the conservatives. Everything throughout the island was extremely quiet during the day, and there was no trouble of any kind, as far as reported, resulting from the refusal of the autonomists to vote.

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Newport, R. I., Feb. 19.—Torpedo boat No. 6 arrived at the torpedo station yesterday, having come down from Bristol under one boiler with her designer, Nat. Herrschhoff, in command. She at once tied up at the dock, and Commander G. A. Converse, who has been inspector of her building, as well as in command of the torpedo station, signed the receipt for her acceptance.

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